

# THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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WHOLE NUMBER 1285

HARRY W. MAGER



Harry W. Mager, twenty-nine years old, is the youngest chief of revenue agents who ever held the job. His experience in hunting criminals began in Chicago in 1914. He will have supervision of the work of 2,500 men and will have charge of the administration of liquor and narcotic laws and of the laws relating to tax evasions.

## ESCAPED IN SEAPLANE

Secret of Edward De Valera's Journey to America.

Head of Irish Republic Tells How He Fled From England to the United States.

New York, June 25.—The secret of Edward de Valera's spectacular escape from England and making his way into the United States without the aid of passport or credentials was revealed here.

The president of the Irish republic left England in a hydroplane, flew out to sea and there met by appointment a steamer. He transferred to this ship and came to America. Further details of his daring exploit were refused by his advisers because of fear that their revelation might injure friends in England and America.

According to de Valera's advisers, he made his escape under the eyes of a number of British army and naval officers.

"After the people have recognized our government," he said, "then it will be time enough to ask your congress and government for recognition. If a hearing has been refused our representatives in Paris I would like to go before the American congress, thank them for the interest taken in our cause and present our claims for recognition."

Ians have been completed to finance the republic, he declared. The de Valera government already is authorized to issue bonds to be sold in America, Canada, Australia and Ireland.

President De Valera stated he would tour the United States and place his cause before the people of every city.

## FEDERALS AND BANDITS MIX

Eight of Villa's Gang Killed by Quiroga Troops Near Ahumada—22 Prisoners Captured.

Juarez, June 25.—Federal troops under Gen. Pablo Quiroga have clashed with Villa forces under Nicholas Fernandez near Villa Ahumada, killing eight of the Villa men, according to an announcement at military headquarters here. The federals captured twenty-two Villa followers and more than thirty horses. Gen. Quiroga's forces were among those being moved north from Chihuahua City as part of the operations against Villa.

A Mexican rancher living ten miles south of Juarez brought a report to Ex. Paso, Tex., that there had been fighting about two miles south of his ranch. He said he could hear firing plainly.

## LAST OF YANKS FROM RUSSIA

Two Transports Arrive at Brest, France—Engineers Left to Clean Up American Base.

Brest, June 25.—The transports Menominee and Porto arrived here bringing from Archangel the last of the American troops there, except the engineers left to clean up the American base. Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, commander of the American forces in northern Russia, was aboard the Porto.

## "BIG THREE" OFF FOR VERSAILLES

Clemenceau and Others to Set Stage for Final Act of World War.

## CHIEF OF FOE ENVOYS QUILTS

Dr. Von Haimhauser, Chosen to Place Germany's Signature to Peace Treaty, Refuses to Act, and Resigns.

Paris, June 25.—The "big three" left Versailles to inspect arrangements for signing the treaty.

President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George visited Versailles in the afternoon with Premier Clemenceau to inspect the arrangements for the ceremony of signing the peace treaty.

Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, left Versailles to make final arrangements for the signing of the treaty with Germany. No word has been received from Weimar relative to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles. The date of the ceremony of signing the treaty has not yet been fixed, but the belief is gaining ground that it will occur Thursday, or possibly Friday.

Long months of strain during the peace negotiations and weeks of doubt whether Germany would accept the conditions offered or would invite by her refusal of them a further invasion of her country ended when a note announced Germany's unconditional acceptance was delivered to the supreme council of the conference.

Wilson Favors Simple Ceremony.

Plans for the ceremony attending the signature of the treaty were considered by the supreme council. It is known that President Wilson favors making it as simple as is consistent with the nature of the events, and the original plans for the conclusion of "the great peace of Versailles" have been materially modified at his suggestion.

The plenipotentiaries will be seated on a raised dais in the center of the vast hall of mirrors in the chateau of Versailles upon which will be installed the table upon which the treaty will be signed. The program does not contemplate any set addresses, but it is believed possible that both Premier Clemenceau and the leading German delegate may make short speeches. The delegations will come to the table when called up by Secretary Paul Dutasta to affix their signatures opposite the seals which will, prior to the event, be fixed to the instrument.

The announcement of Germany's acceptance of the treaty has thrown the Hotel de Crillon, American headquarters, into wild confusion. Because of the uncertainty as to the date on which the treaty will be signed, experts, officers and clerks who will return on the George Washington with President Wilson have been ordered to be ready to leave at once. Consequently trunks, bookcases and military bags have been tumbled into the corridors in great disorder, and American soldiers rushed about in an effort to get baggage to stations as quickly as possible, so that the personnel of the mission might be ready to leave at once.

Mueller May Sign.

Herman Mueller, the new foreign secretary, will head the German delegation to sign the peace treaty, La Liberte says. The Germans probably will arrive at Versailles Wednesday morning.

The supreme blockade council met to decide on a date when the blockade of Germany should be lifted.

One element, it is understood, favors the day when the treaty is ratified, but it is believed the council will probably decide to lift the blockade with the signing of the treaty.

Peace Delegate Resigns.

Weimar, June 25.—Dr. Haniel Haimhausen, who was on Sunday designated as the German representative to sign the treaty of peace, has telegraphed his resignation from Versailles rather than attach his name to the instrument.

The government of the German republic has sent the following note to M. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, through Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen:

LABOR DELEGATES FOR ERIN

Convention Adopts Resolution Urging Congress to Recognize Irish Republic.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 18.—A resolution urging congress to recognize the Irish republic and recommending that a hearing be granted its representatives at the Paris peace conference, was adopted by the American Federation of Labor convention here. The memorial placed American organized labor as being in favor of self-determination for Ireland.



## FRENCH PREMIER PLANS TO RESIGN

Clemenceau Will Retire When Germans Sign Peace Treaty at Versailles.

## CONSIDERS HIS TASK DONE

After Receiving Dispatch Saying Germans Agree to Sign "The Tiger" Declared, "We Have Waited 48 Years for This Day."

Paris, June 25.—Premier Clemenceau has expressed his intention to resign from office as soon as the treaty is promulgated.

He feels that he has accomplished the task for which he assumed the premiership, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris. It is expected that parliament will ratify the treaty late in July.

"We have waited for 48 years for this moment," exclaimed Premier Clemenceau as he opened the fateful dispatch at the meeting of the council of three, announcing that Germany would sign the treaty.

Menace of the Mailed Fist.

"For 48 years," he continued, "the mailed fist of the retire (German trooper) who has governed Germany has menaced the world. Whether the man's name was Bismarck or William II, it was still the same retire of the middle ages surrounded by soldiery and drunk with pride.

Be careful; keep your powder dry. Be careful. Remind the world that it is living on a barrel of that powder.

"This retire's dogma that might is right, that a state's obligation is its own interest, that treaties do not exist when they clash with the interest of a state and get rich by any means.

"We know from witnesses who were at the side of William II. that when he learned of the Sarajevo tragedy, he who posed as a keeper of the peace cried: 'The hour has struck. Now we shall see what an army is.'"

League Is World's Hope.

This story of how the French premier received the news was told at a dinner given by the economic commission in honor of the French delegation by Etienne Clementel, former minister of commerce and agriculture.

M. Clementel concluded with a eulogy of the league of nations, as "the world's hope." "Toward this magnificent and impressive innovation," he added, "I ask you to direct all your thoughts and to uplift your hearts in this great act of faith, hope and love."

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the interallied food commission, and Signor Crespi, a member of the Italian delegation, also spoke.

American Officer Held.

Coblenz.—Lieutenant John Beggs, Twenty-third Infantry, of Kansas City, Mo., is under arrest facing a charge of murder in connection with a shooting affair at Seeburg, a village in the neutral zone opposite the American area of occupation. The German authorities claim that two civilians, a man and a woman, were killed.

Three Trainmen Killed.

Bowling Green, Ky.—A head-on collision on the Memphis branch of the L. & N. at Faxon, Tenn., resulted in the deaths of Engineer Rupert Askew, of Train No. 115, and Engineer Aden Stevens and his fireman, Jesse E. Thaxton, of Bowling Green. Fireman Hicks, Train 115, escaped by jumping. Brake-men Fletcher and Trotter were badly hurt. An unofficial report says Fletcher had died of his injuries. The bodies of the men arrived here and the interment will be later on.

## GERMANS BURN FRENCH FLAGS

Violate Armistice Terms by Destroying Emblems Seized in Franco-Prussian War.

## WARNS OF FOE TREACHERY

Press Tells Allies to Be on Guard Even After Peace Is Signed—Sinking of Fleet Cited—Plan to Punish Huns.

Paris, June 25.—Word of the burning of certain French battle flags by the Germans has been received here. Peace conference opinion is apparently unanimous that this is a distinct violation of the peace treaty, inasmuch as that document stipulated that the flags should be returned to France by Germany. It is probable that a commission will be appointed to consider taking action in the matter.

Presumably the foregoing refers to French battle flags taken by the Germans in the war of 1870-71. Article 245 of the peace treaty, in the original draft, stipulated that within six months after the treaty should take effect Germany must restore to France the trophies, works of art, etc., carried from France by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war, "particularly the French flags."

To Punish Germans.

The council of three after discussing the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow and considering measures to be taken if the armistice was violated, has referred questions relative to the sinking of the war vessels to a commission of experts which will determine whether or not the armistice conditions were disregarded.

German Admiral to Be Tried.

London, June 25.—Admiral von Reuter, in command of the German fleet scuttled and sunk in the Scapa Flow, will be court-martialed for having broken the armistice conditions, says the Daily Mail.

The newspaper adds that the details of the trial of the admiral will be arranged by the allied council in Paris.

The German admiral denies the rumor in circulation in Paris and elsewhere that the Germans have sunk the remainder of their warships in German harbors.

Warns of Hun Treachery.

Profound distrust of Germany is the predominant note in London press comments on the German government's decision to sign the treaty of peace.

The Germans proved themselves treacherous throughout the war, the latest instance being the sinking of their interned fleet in Scapa Flow. Therefore it is contended it would be premature to celebrate peace until the treaty is actually signed. Even afterward, it is said, the allies must be continually on guard until the last penalty is paid.

Fee Officers Appeal to Dutch.

The German Officers' association has asked the Dutch government not to deliver the former German emperor to the allies. In a telegram officers of the association said: "We can protect the kaiser with our bodies, but we rely upon the generosity of the Dutch people."

The announcement of the agreement to sign the peace terms resulted in patriotic demonstrations throughout Germany, Copenhagen reports.

In Berlin, Munich and other large cities processions formed and marched along the principal streets, the participants singing war songs and cheering the generals of the old empire.

PENN. FOR 3/4 PER CENT BEER

Ramsey House Measure Passed by Senate of Pennsylvania State Legislature by Vote of 29 to 19.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 25.—The Ramsey house bill permitting the brewing and selling of beer containing 2 3/4 per cent alcohol was passed by the senate by a vote of 29 to 19.

BERLIN FOOD RIOTERS SHOT

Police and Soldiers Repulse Attack of Men and Women—Eleven Killed at Mannheim.

Berlin, June 25.—Police and soldiers who intervened in food riots in the northern suburbs of Berlin exchanged shots with mobs of men and women. Shops were plundered. Reports from Mannheim say eleven persons were killed and thirty-seven wounded during the rioting there Sunday. Two hundred persons were arrested.

Police Head Killed.

Dublin, June 25.—While a crowd was returning from the races to Thurles District Inspector Hunt of the Irish constabulary was shot dead by armed men who escaped.

ARTHUR VEATCH



Arthur Veatch, chief geologist of the Lord Cowdray oil syndicate which discovered oil in England. Veatch is a Yankee, hailing from Evansville, Ind., and a graduate of Indiana university. He held the position of state geologist of Indiana and afterward was engaged in making analyses of Venezuelan asphalt deposits. He is now with the Pearsons syndicate, and to him befell the distinction of being the first man to locate oil in England.

## TO ASK 44-HOUR WEEK

A. F. of L. Pats for Shorter Hours.

Demand Based on Determination to Prevent Unemployment—Railway Brotherhoods Join Organization.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 25.—The American Federation of Labor at the closing session here of its annual convention pledged itself to obtain a general 44-hour week for workers in all crafts in motion in the United States and for employees in the government service.

The demand was based on a determination to prevent unemployment, which the delegates declared is one of the two primary causes of industrial unrest.

The other cause is the decreased purchasing power of the dollar. Manufacturers and employers were urged to "bridge the gap" and increase wages "without any controversy."

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, was greeted with a roar of cheers late in the day when he announced from the platform that three of the four great railroad brotherhoods—the engineers, conductors and trainmen—had applied for charters in the federation.

The fourth brotherhood—the firemen—was meeting in Denver, he said, to consider a similar application. If the firemen followed the example of the other brotherhoods, the ranks of the federation will be increased by 500,000 m. a.

Delegates were of the opinion that with the entry of the brotherhoods the federation will back the demand of the railway men for government ownership and control of the roads. This subject has been referred to the executive council with instructions to formulate a policy.

## STRIKES HIT FOOD SUPPLY

Market Situation in New York, Philadelphia and Boston Are Reported to Be Serious.

New York, June 25.—New York city's supply of fruits and vegetables will be virtually exhausted by nightfall, according to market men, unless steps taken to settle the strike of 3,000 teamsters, chauffeurs and porters, members of local 202 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who seek increased wages, are successful. Reports from Boston and Philadelphia also indicate the market situation in those cities had become serious. Individual buyers who attempted to enter the markets here to purchase produce were surrounded by strike pickets and withdrew without daring to buy.

Former King in Financial Straits.

Paris.—Former King Constantine of Greece, who has been living in Switzerland, is in financial difficulties, according to advice from Geneva to Paris newspapers. Former Emperor William had been supplying the former Greek ruler with funds, but this subsidy has been cut off. It is added that Constantine is endeavoring to become reconciled with the present Greek Government.

Oxford to Honor Pershing.

London, June 25.—Gen. Pershing was scheduled to arrive here on an official visit. He will receive a degree at Oxford Wednesday.